

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:421966 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:21966
TITLE: Inhibition by nilvadipine of ischemic and carrageenan paw edema as well as of superoxide radical production from neutrophils and xanthine oxidase
AUTHOR(S): Oyanagui, Y.; Sato, S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Prod. Dev. Lab., Fujisawa Pharm. Co., Osaka, 532, Japan
SOURCE: Arzneim.-Forsch. (1991), 41(5), 469-74
CODEN: ARZNAD; ISSN: 0004-4172
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB **Nilvadipine** (FK 235, FR 34235) suppressed ischemia (20 min)-reflow (20 min)-induced paw edema of mice (ED30:0.4 mg/kg i.v. and 2 mg/kg p.o.). Other calcium entry blockers of dihydropyridine-type also suppressed the edema, but 30-fold higher doses were required. Oral

dosing

of **nilvadipine** suppressed carrageenan-induced paw edema (ED30:15 mg/kg in rats and 20 mg/kg in mice) at a potency corresponding to that of an **anti-inflammatory** drug, ibuprofen. Nifedipine, nicardipine and nimodipine resulted in a suppression of 30% only with 100 mg/kg oral dosing in rats. Nitrendipine, diltiazem and verapamil were without effect. **Nilvadipine** inhibited superoxide radical (O₂) prodn. from xanthine oxidase (XOD) both with lactate dehydrogenase + NADH method and cytochrome c method (IC₅₀:90 and 100 .mu.g/mL, resp.). Nifedipine and nicardipine showed some inhibition, but the other calcium entry blockers failed to inhibit significantly even at 320 .mu.g/mL. As uric acid formation was not reduced by the tested drugs, the inhibitory action might be due to their O₂ scavenging effects. Superoxide prodn. of neutrophils from casein-induced peritoneal fluid in rats was most

strongly

inhibited by **nilvadipine** when the cells were stimulated by a calcium ionophore, A23187 (IC₅₀:4 .mu.g/mL). Inhibition by this drug

when

stimulated by methionyl-leucyl-phenylalanine and phorbol myristate acetate was less effective (IC₅₀:20 and 30 .mu.g/mL, resp.). Nifedipine and nicardipine inhibited neutrophil O₂- prodn. at higher concns. (30-200 .mu.g/mL) with all stimulants. Inhibitory actions by other drugs were weak. Triggering of atherosclerosis depends largely on the oxidative stress on blood vessels after recently established concept. Cholesterol lowering therapy might not be enough to delay the development of this disease. Superior inhibitory activity of **nilvadipine** on active oxygen related ischemic damage and inflammation may prevent atheromatous development of blood vessels as well as its direct antihypertensive effect.

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5837379		19981117
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-791999		19970131 (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Page, Thurman K.		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Benston, Jr., William E.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Hedman, Gibson, & Costigan		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	15		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	507		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A controlled release nifedipine tablet which comprises:

(a) a homogeneous compressed core which comprises:

(i) a medicament;

(ii) a water soluble osmotic compound

(iii) one or more osmotic polymers; and

(b) a membrane coating which completely covers said core tablet which comprises a mixture of:

(i) a water insoluble pharmaceutically acceptable polymer; and

(ii) an enteric polymer.

L1 ANSWER 8 OF 14 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:115859 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Method for inducing crystalline state transition in medicinal substance
 INVENTOR(S): Nakamichi, Kouichi, Shiga, Japan
 Izumi, Shougo, Kyoto, Japan
 Oka, Masaaki, Osaka, Japan
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Shinyaju Co., Ltd., Kyoto, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5811547		19980922
	WO 9408561		19940428
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-416815		19950609 (8)
	WO 1993-JP1469		19931013
			19950609 PCT 371 date
			19950609 PCT 102(e) date
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-129133, filed on 15 Nov 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5456923, issued on 10 Oct 1995		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1992-303085	19921014
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Shah, Mukund J.	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Wong, K.	

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Graham & James LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 12
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 10 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1410

AB This invention has for its object to provide a method of inducing a transition in crystalline state of a crystallizable medicinal substance with great ease and improved efficiency and uniformity on a high production scale. According to the invention, an extruder is used for inducing a transition from one crystalline state (.DELTA.) to another crystalline state in a crystallizable medicinal substance.

L1 ANSWER 9 OF 14 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:68182 USPATFULL
TITLE: Controlled release formulation having a preformed passageway
INVENTOR(S): Chen, Chih-Ming, Davie, FL, United States
Lee, Der-Yang, Plantation, FL, United States
Xie, Jianbo, Davie, FL, United States
Rodriguez, Aurelio, Hialeah, FL, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Andrx Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Fort Lauderdale, FL,
United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5654005		19970805
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-476455		19950607 (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Page, Thurman K.		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Spear, James M.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Hedman, Gibson & Costigan, P.C.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	14		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	522		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A controlled release pharmaceutical tablet having at least one passageway, said tablet having:

(a) a compressed core which comprises:

(i) a medicament;

(ii) an amount of a water soluble osmotic agent which is effective to cause the medicament to be delivered from said passageway in the presence of aqueous media;

(iii) a water-swellaable pharmaceutically acceptable polymer; and

(b) a membrane coating around said core tablet which comprises a water insoluble pharmaceutically acceptable polymer.

L1 ANSWER 10 OF 14 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:3349 USPATFULL
TITLE: Dosage form for delivering drug in short-time period
INVENTOR(S): Guittard, George V., Cupertino, CA, United States
Carpenter, Howard A., Palo Alto, CA, United States
Quan, Ernest S., Fremont, CA, United States
Wong, Patrick S., Palo Alto, CA, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hamel, Lawrence G., Sunnyvale, CA, United States
Alza Corporation, Palo Alto, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5178867		19930112
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1991-747899		19910819 (7)
DISCLAIMER DATE:	20070814		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Page, Thurman K.		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Bawa, Raj		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Sabatine, Paul L., Larson, Jacqueline S., Duvall, Jean M.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	24		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	12		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	4 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	811		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention pertains to a dosage form for orally administering a drug in eight hours or less to the stomach and small intestine for a therapeutic result.

L1 ANSWER 11 OF 14 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:307976 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199900307976

TITLE: Inhibitory effect of nilvadipine on disruption of blood-aqueous barrier induced by prostaglandin E2 application in pigmented rabbits: A morphologic study.

AUTHOR(S): Kadoi, Chiharu (1); Hiraki, Shigeyoshi; Hayasaka, Seiji; Ohtani, Osamu

CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Department of Ophthalmology, Toyama Medical and Pharmaceutical University, 2630 Sugitani, Toyama, 930-01 Japan

SOURCE: Ophthalmic Research, (May-June, 1999) Vol. 31, No. 3, pp. 236-242.
ISSN: 0030-3747.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB The purpose of the present study is to investigate the morphologic sites of breakdown in eyes pretreated with nilvadipine (a calcium channel blocker) that has been shown to inhibit the acute rise of aqueous flare induced by prostaglandin E2 (PGE2). Nilvadipine (100 mug/kg body weight) was injected intravenously in pigmented rabbits. Thirty minutes later, vehicle or PGE2 (10, 50 or 250 mug/ml) was applied on the cornea by use

of

a glass cylinder. Forty-five minutes later, the animals received horseradish peroxidase (HRP) intravenously and the eyes were enucleated. Distribution of HRP in the anterior segments was observed by electron microscopy. Without nilvadipine pretreatment, HRP was seen in the intercellular space of nonpigmented cells of the eyes treated with 50 mug/ml PGE2 and in the iris stroma of the eyes treated with 250 mug/ml PGE2. With nilvadipine pretreatment, HRP was not observed in these sites. Our results indicate that nilvadipine suppresses disruption of the different sites of the blood-aqueous barrier.

L1 ANSWER 12 OF 14 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:390404 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA92:67719
TITLE: INHIBITION BY NILVADIPINE OF ISCHEMIC AND CARRAGEENAN PAW
EDEMA AS WELL AS OF SUPEROXIDE RADICAL PRODUCTION FROM
NEUTROPHILS AND XANTHINE OXIDASE.
AUTHOR(S): OYANAGUI Y; SATO S
CORPORATE SOURCE: 2-1-6 KASHIMA, YODOGAWA-KU, OSAKA 532, JPN.
SOURCE: ARZNEIM-FORSCH, (1991) 41 (5), 469-474.
CODEN: ARZNAD. ISSN: 0004-4172.

FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English

AB **Nilvadipine** (Fk 235, FR 34235) suppressed ischemia (20
min)-reflow (20 min)-induced paw edema of mice (ED30: 0.4 mg/kg i.v. and
2

mg/kg p.o.). Other calcium entry blockers of dihydropyridine-type also
suppressed the edema, but 30-fold higher doses were required. Oral dosing
of **nilvadipine** suppressed carrageenan-induced paw edema (ED30:
15 mg/kg in rats and 20 mg/kg in mice) at a potency corresponding to that
of a **antiinflammatory** drug, ibuprofen. Nifedipine, nicardipine
and nimodipine resulted in a suppression of 30% only with 100 mg/kg oral
dosing in rats. Nitrendipine, diltiazem and verapamil were without
effect.

Nilvadipine inhibited superoxide radical (O₂ production from
xanthine oxidase (XOD)) both with lactate dehydrogenase + NADH method and
cytochrome c method (IC₅₀: 90 and 100 .mu.g/ml, respectively). Nifedipine
and nicardipine showed some inhibition, but the other calcium entry
blockers failed to inhibit significantly even at 320 .mu.g/ml. As uric
acid formation was not reduced by the tested drugs, the inhibitory action
might be due to their O₂ scavenging effects. Superoxide production of
neutrophils from casein-induced peritoneal fluid in rats was most
strongly

inhibited by **nilvadipine** when the cells were stimulated by a
calcium ionophore, A23187 (IC₅₀: 4 .mu.g/ml). Inhibition by this drug when
stimulated by f-methonyl-leucyl-phenylalanine and phorbol myristate
acetate was less effective (IC₅₀: 20 and 30 .mu.g/ml, respectively).
Nifedipine and nicardipine inhibited neutrophil O₂ production at higher
concentrations (30-200 .mu.g/ml) with all stimulants. Inhibitory actions
by other drugs were weak. Triggering of atherosclerosis depends largely
on

the oxidative stress on blood vessels after recently established concept.
Cholesterol lowering therapy might not be enough to delay the development
of this disease. Superior inhibitory activity of **nilvadipine** on
active oxygen related ischemic damage and inflammation may prevent
atheromatous development of blood vessels as well as its direct
antihypertensive effect.

L1 ANSWER 13 OF 14 MEDLINE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 91379027 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91379027 PubMed ID: 1654907
TITLE: Inhibition by nilvadipine of ischemic and carrageenan paw
edema as well as of superoxide radical production from
neutrophils and xanthine oxidase.
AUTHOR: Oyanagui Y; Sato S
CORPORATE SOURCE: Product Development Laboratories, Fujisawa Pharmaceutical
Co., Osaka, Japan.
SOURCE: ARZNEIMITTEL-FORSCHUNG, (1991 May) 41 (5) 469-74.
Journal code: 0372660. ISSN: 0004-4172.
PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY: Germany, Federal Republic of
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 199110
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19911108
Last Updated on STN: 19911108
Entered Medline: 19911018

AB 1. **Nilvadipine** (FK 235, FR 34235) suppressed ischemia (20 min)-reflow (20 min)-induced paw edema of mice (ED30:0.4 mg/kg i.v. and 2 mg/kg p.o.). Other calcium entry blockers of dihydropyridine-type also suppressed the edema, but 30-fold higher doses were required. 2. Oral dosing of **nilvadipine** suppressed carrageenan-induced paw edema (ED30:15 mg/kg in rats and 20 mg/kg in mice) at a potency corresponding

to

that of an **anti-inflammatory** drug, ibuprofen. Nifedipine, nicardipine and nimodipine resulted in a suppression of 30% only with 100 mg/kg oral dosing in rats. Nitrendipine, diltiazem and verapamil were without effect. 3. **Nilvadipine** inhibited superoxide radical (O₂) production from xanthine oxidase (XOD) both with lactate dehydrogenase + NADH method and cytochrome c method (IC₅₀:90 and 100 micrograms/ml, respectively). Nifedipine and nicardipine showed some inhibition, but the other calcium entry blockers failed to inhibit significantly even at 320 micrograms/ml. As uric acid formation was not reduced by the tested drugs, the inhibitory action might be due to their O₂-scavenging effects. 4. Superoxide production of neutrophils from casein-induced peritoneal fluid in rats was most strongly inhibited by **nilvadipine** when the cells were stimulated by a calcium ionophore, A23187 (IC₅₀:4 micrograms/ml). Inhibition by this drug when stimulated by f-methonyl-leucyl-phenylalanine and phorbol myristate acetate was less effective (IC₅₀:20 and 30 micrograms/ml, respectively). Nifedipine and nicardipine inhibited neutrophil O₂ production at higher concentrations (30-200 micrograms/ml) with all stimulants. Inhibitory actions by other drugs were weak. 5. Triggering of atherosclerosis depends largely on the oxidative stress on blood vessels after recently established concept. (ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 250 WORDS)

L1 ANSWER 14 OF 14 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 91170148 EMBASE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1991170148

TITLE: Inhibition by nilvadipine of ischemic and carrageenan paw edema as well as of superoxide radical production from neutrophils and xanthine oxidase.

AUTHOR: Oyanagui Y.; Sato S.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Product Development Laboratories, Fujisawa Pharmaceutical Co., Osaka, Japan

SOURCE: Arzneimittel-Forschung/Drug Research, (1991) 41/5 (469-474).

ISSN: 0004-4172 CODEN: ARZNAD

COUNTRY: Germany

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

FILE SEGMENT: 018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: German; English

AB 1. **Nilvadipine** (FK 235, FR 34235) suppressed ischemia (20 min)-reflow (20 min)-induced paw edema of mice (ED30: 0.4 mg/kg i.v. and 2

mg/kg p.o.). Other calcium entry blockers of dihydropyridine-type also suppressed the edema, but 30-fold higher doses were required. 2. Oral dosing of **nilvadipine** suppressed carrageenan-induced paw edema (ED30: 15 mg/kg in rats and 20 mg/kg in mice) at a potency corresponding to that of an **antiinflammatory** drug, ibuprofen. Nifedipine,

nicardipine and nimodipine resulted in a suppression of 30% only with 100 mg/kg oral dosing in rats. Nitrendipine, diltiazem and verapamil were without effect. 3. **Nilvadipine** inhibited superoxide radical (O₂⁻ production from xanthine oxidase (XOD) both with lactate dehydrogenase + NADH method and cytochrome c method (IC₅₀: 90 and 100 .mu.g/ml, respectively). Nifedipine and nicardipine showed some inhibition, but the other calcium entry blockers failed to inhibit significantly even at 320 .mu.g/ml. As uric acid formation was not reduced by the tested drugs, the inhibitory action might be due to their O₂⁻ scavenging effects. 4. Superoxide production of neutrophils from casein-induced peritoneal fluid in rats was most strongly inhibited by **nilvadipine** when the cells were stimulated by a calcium ionophore, A23187 (IC₅₀: 4 .mu.g/ml). Inhibition by this drug when stimulated by

f-methionyl-leucyl-phenylalanine

and phorbol myristate acetate was less effective (IC₅₀: 20 and 30 .mu.g/ml, respectively). Nifedipine and nicardipine inhibited neutrophil

O₂⁻

production at higher concentrations (30-200 .mu.g/ml) with all

stimulants.

Inhibitory actions by other drugs were weak. 5. Triggering of atherosclerosis depends largely on the oxidative stress on blood vessels after recently established concept. Cholesterol lowering therapy might

not

be enough to delay the development of this disease. Superior inhibitory activity of **nilvadipine** on active oxygen related ischemic damage and inflammation may prevent atheromatous development of blood vessels as well as its direct antihypertensive effect.

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=> s nilvadipine(p)(antiinflammatory or (anti inflammatory))
L1 14 NILVADIPINE(P)(ANTIINFLAMMATORY OR (ANTI INFLAMMATORY))

=> d l1 1-14 ibib ab

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:440025 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:40025

TITLE: Antioxidant and O₂⁻ production inhibitory effects of
calcium-antagonists. Applicability against
inflammation, ischemic damage, allograft rejection

and

atherosclerosis

AUTHOR(S): Oyanagui, Yoshihiko

CORPORATE SOURCE: Pharmacol. Dep., Fujisawa Pharm. Co., Japan

SOURCE: Ensho (1992), 12(2), 137-44

CODEN: ENSHEE; ISSN: 0389-4290

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB Ca antagonists which are clin. used as antihypertensive and protectants
of

coronary and cerebral arteries, are now reported to possess various other
actions to ameliorate inflammatory disease. Dihydropyridine type Ca
antagonists suppressed carrageenan paw edema of rats and ischemic paw
edema of mice. Nilvadipine was the most effect in suppressing edema and
also in inhibiting O₂⁻ prodn. of rat peritoneal leukocytes stimulated by
Ca ionophore, f-MLP and PMA. Nifedipine enhanced the analgesic action of
morphine and nisoldipine increased the survival of rats which received
transplantation of liver without immunosuppressant treatment. These

drugs

are possible to slow down the development of atherosclerosis and lower
oxidized LDL due to their antioxidant characters.

L1 ANSWER 2 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:421966 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:21966

TITLE: Inhibition by nilvadipine of ischemic and carrageenan
paw edema as well as of superoxide radical production
from neutrophils and xanthine oxidase

AUTHOR(S): Oyanagui, Y.; Sato, S.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Prod. Dev. Lab., Fujisawa Pharm. Co., Osaka, 532, Japan
 SOURCE: Arzneim.-Forsch. (1991), 41(5), 469-74
 CODEN: ARZNAD; ISSN: 0004-4172
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB **Nilvadipine** (FK 235, FR 34235) suppressed ischemia (20 min)-reflow (20 min)-induced paw edema of mice (ED30:0.4 mg/kg i.v. and 2 mg/kg p.o.). Other calcium entry blockers of dihydropyridine-type also suppressed the edema, but 30-fold higher doses were required. Oral dosing of **nilvadipine** suppressed carrageenan-induced paw edema (ED30:15 mg/kg in rats and 20 mg/kg in mice) at a potency corresponding to that of an **anti-inflammatory** drug, ibuprofen. Nifedipine, nicardipine and nimodipine resulted in a suppression of 30% only with 100 mg/kg oral dosing in rats. Nitrendipine, diltiazem and verapamil were without effect. **Nilvadipine** inhibited superoxide radical (O₂ prodn. from xanthine oxidase (XOD) both with lactate dehydrogenase + NADH method and cytochrome c method (IC₅₀:90 and 100 .mu.g/mL, resp.). Nifedipine and nicardipine showed some inhibition, but the other calcium entry blockers failed to inhibit significantly even at 320 .mu.g/mL. As uric acid formation was not reduced by the tested drugs, the inhibitory action might be due to their O₂ scavenging effects. Superoxide prodn. of neutrophils from casein-induced peritoneal fluid in rats was most strongly inhibited by **nilvadipine** when the cells were stimulated by a calcium ionophore, A23187 (IC₅₀:4 .mu.g/mL). Inhibition by this drug when stimulated by methionyl-leucyl-phenylalanine and phorbol myristate acetate was less effective (IC₅₀:20 and 30 .mu.g/mL, resp.). Nifedipine and nicardipine inhibited neutrophil O₂-prodn. at higher concns. (30-200 .mu.g/mL) with all stimulants. Inhibitory actions by other drugs were weak. Triggering of atherosclerosis depends largely on the oxidative stress on blood vessels after recently established concept. Cholesterol lowering therapy might not be enough to delay the development of this disease. Superior inhibitory activity of **nilvadipine** on active oxygen related ischemic damage and inflammation may prevent atheromatous development of blood vessels as well as its direct antihypertensive effect.

L1 ANSWER 3 OF 14 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-112499 [12] WPIDS
 CROSS REFERENCE: 2001-091751 [09]
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-033517
 TITLE: Method for controlling the flux of penetrants across an adaptable semi-permeable barrier is useful for administering an agent to a mammalian body or a plant and for generating an immune response by vaccinating the mammal.
 DERWENT CLASS: A18 A28 A96 B05 B07 D16 D22
 INVENTOR(S): CEVC, G; RICHARDSEN, H; WEILAND-WAIBEL, A; WEILAND-WEIBEL, A
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (IDEA-N) IDEA AG
 COUNTRY COUNT: 95
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG

WO 2001001963 A1 20010111 (200112)* EN 110
 RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ
 NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW
 W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM
 DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC
 LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE
 SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
 AU 2000061557 A 20010122 (200125)
 BR 2000012178 A 20020312 (200226)
 EP 1189598 A1 20020327 (200229) EN
 R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT
 RO SE SI

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2001001963	A1	WO 2000-EP6367	20000705
AU 2000061557	A	AU 2000-61557	20000705
BR 2000012178	A	BR 2000-12178	20000705
		WO 2000-EP6367	20000705
EP 1189598	A1	EP 2000-947939	20000705
		WO 2000-EP6367	20000705

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2000061557	A Based on	WO 200101963
BR 2000012178	A Based on	WO 200101963
EP 1189598	A1 Based on	WO 200101963

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: WO 1999-EP4659 19990705

AB WO 200101963 A UPAB: 20020508

NOVELTY - A method for controlling the flux of penetrants across an adaptable semi-permeable porous barrier is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A method for controlling the flux of penetrants across an adaptable semi-permeable membrane comprises suspending the penetrants in a polar liquid in the form of fluid droplets surrounds by a membrane-like coating comprising at least two kinds of amphiphilic substances with a tendency to aggregate, selecting a dose of the penetrants to control the flux of the penetrants across the barrier and applying the selected dose of the formulation onto the area of the barrier. The amphiphilic substances differ by a factor of at least 10 in solubility in the polar liquid and the homo-aggregates of the more soluble

substance and hetero-aggregates have a preferred average diameter smaller than the diameter of the homo-aggregates of the less soluble substance. The more soluble substance tends to solubilize the droplet and comprises up to 99% of the solubilizing concentration or saturating concentration

in the unstabilized droplet. The presence of the more soluble substance lowers the average elastic energy of the coating by at least 5 times preferably more than 10 times the average elastic energy of red blood cells or of phospholipid bilayers with fluid aliphatic chains. The penetrants are able to transport agents through the pores of the barrier or enable agent permeation through the pores after the penetrants have entered the pores.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for:

(i) a kit containing the formulation;

(ii) a patch containing the formulation; and
(iii) a method of administering an agent to a mammalian body or
plant
comprising the novel method.

USE - The method is useful for administering an agent to a mammalian body or a plant, for generating an immune response by vaccinating the mammal and for treating inflammatory disease, dermatosis, kidney or liver failure, adrenal insufficiency, aspiration syndrome, Behcet syndrome, bites and stings, blood disorders (cold-hemagglutinin disease), hemolytic anaemia, hypereosinophilic, hypoplastic anaemia, macroglobulinaemia and thrombocytopenic purpura), bone disorders, cerebral oedema, Cogan's syndrome, congenital adrenal hyperplasia, connective tissue disorders (lichen, lupus erythematosus, polymyalgia rheumatica, polymyositis and dermatomyositis), epilepsy, eye disorders (cataracts), Graves' ophthalmopathy, hemangioma, herpes infections, neuropathies, retinal vasculitis, scleritis, gastro-intestinal disorders (inflammatory bowel disease, nausea and oesophageal damage), hypercalcaemia, infections, Kawasaki disease, myasthenia gravis, pain syndromes, polyneuropathies, pancreatitis, respiratory disorders (asthma), rheumatoid disease, osteoarthritis, rhinitis, sarcoidosis, skin diseases, alopecia, eczema, erythema multiforme, lichen, pemphigus and pemphigoid, psoriasis, pyoderma

gangrenosum, urticaria and thyroid and vascular disorders.

ADVANTAGE - Increasing the applied dose above a threshold level affects both the drug/penetrant distribution and also determines the rate of penetrant transport across the barrier.
Dwg.0/14

L1 ANSWER 4 OF 14 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-287664 [24] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1999-084927
TITLE: Rapidly soluble film preparation for oral
administration.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B07 P33
INVENTOR(S): AWAMURA, T; FURUSAWA, K; SAWAI, Y
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (KYUK-N) KYUKYU PHARM CO LTD; (KYUK-N) KYUKYU YAKUHHIN
KOGYO KK
COUNTRY COUNT: 21
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9917753	A1	19990415	(199924)*	JA	22
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE					
W: US					
JP 11116469	A	19990427	(199927)		6
EP 1008343	A1	20000614	(200033)	EN	
R: CH DE ES FR GB IT LI					

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9917753	A1	WO 1998-JP4499	19981006
JP 11116469	A	JP 1997-275967	19971008
EP 1008343	A1	EP 1998-945623	19981006
		WO 1998-JP4499	19981006

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
EP 1008343	A1 Based on	WO 9917753

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1997-275967 19971008

AB WO 9917753 A UPAB: 20011203

NOVELTY - Rapidly soluble film preparation comprising a drug, an edible and readily soluble polymer and a sugar, is new.

USE - The film may be used to coat orally administered drugs such as calcium antagonists, orally active diabetic agents, vasodilators and **antiinflammatory** agents, preferably **nilvadipine**.

ADVANTAGE - The film preparation is rapidly dissolved in the oral cavity.

L1 ANSWER 5 OF 14 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992-190100 [23] WPIDS

DOC. NO. CPI: C1992-087173

TITLE: Calcium ion inhibiting hypertensive agents e.g. nilvadipine - are also inhibitors of active oxygen generation for treating inflammation, retinopathy, etc..

DERWENT CLASS: B03

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (FUJI) FUJISAWA PHARM CO LTD

COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 04128228	A	19920428	(199223)*		7
JP 3041923	B2	20000515	(200028)		9

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 04128228	A	JP 1990-260198	19900927
JP 3041923	B2	JP 1990-260198	19900927

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
JP 3041923	B2 Previous Publ.	JP 04128228

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1990-168719 19900627

AB JP 04128228 A UPAB: 19931006

Antiinflammatory agent etc. contain as active component dihydropyridine cpds. of formula (I) or their salts, where R1 is NO2, CN or trihalo(lower)alkyl, R2, R3 and R4 are lower alkyl. (I) are known as anti-hypotensives having Ca2+ inhibiting action (EP2036722) (e.g.

nilvadipine-2-cyano-1,4-dihydro-6- methyl-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-3,5-pyridinedicarboxylic acid-3-methyl-5-(1- methylethyl) ester).

(I) may be formulated into capsules, microcapsules, tablets, granules, powder, troaches, pills, ointment, suppositories, injection or syrup together with excipients, binders, disintegrators, lubricants, preservatives, stabilisers, dispersants, suspending agents, diluents and other additives.

USE/ADVANTAGE - (I) inhibit generation of active oxygen O2 and are effective in treatment of diseases caused by O2- e.g. inflammation, inflammatory diseases (e.g. chronic rheumatism, collagen disease,

degenerative arthritis), chronic dermatopathy (e.g. dermatitis herpetiformis, striate immunoglobulin bullous disease of skin, serious cement dermatitis), contact dermatitis, eczema in woman, atopic dermatitis, Behcet's disease, disturbance by radiation (e.g. roentgen dermatitis), disturbance by ultraviolet (e.g. dermatitis by sunlight), retinopathy of prematurity, cataract, tissue disturbance in lung and heart
 by chemical substances (e.g. agrochemicals e.g. pulmonary emphysema, bronchial disturbance). (I) may be administered orally at a dose of 0.01-20 mg/kg. (pref. 0.05-2 mg/kg) (daily dose 0.5-1000 mg. (pref. 1-500 mg)). Also applicable parenterally.
 0/0

L1 ANSWER 6 OF 14 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:126014 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Formulation for topical non-invasive application in vivo
 INVENTOR(S): Cevc, Gregor, Kirchheim, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002064524	A1	20020530
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-887493	A1	20010622 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. WO 1998-EP8421, filed on 23 Dec 1998, UNKNOWN		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	DAVIDSON, DAVIDSON & KAPPEL, LLC, 14th Floor, 485 Seventh Avenue, New York, NY, 10018		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	50		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	8 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	1846		

AB A formulation comprising molecular arrangements capable of penetrating pores in a barrier, owing to penetrant adaptability, despite the fact that the average diameter of said pores is smaller than the average penetrant diameter, provided that the penetrants can transport agents
 or
 else enable agent permeation through the pores after penetrants have entered pores, characterized in that the formulation comprises at least one consistency builder in an amount that increases the formulation to maximally 5 Nm/s so that spreading over, and retention at, the application area is enabled and/or at least one antioxidant in an amount
 that reduces the increase of oxidation index to less than 100% per 6 months and/or at least one microbicide in an amount that reduces the bacterial count of 1 million germs added per g of total mass of the formulation to less than 100 in the case of aerobic bacteria, to less than 10 in the case of entero-bacteria, and to less than 1 in the case of Pseudomonas aeruginosa or Staphilococcus aureus, after a period of 4 days.

L1 ANSWER 7 OF 14 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:143785 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Once daily pharmaceutical tablet having a unitary core
 INVENTOR(S): Chen, Chih-Ming, Davie, FL, United States
 Chou, Joseph C. H., Coral Spring, FL, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Andrx Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Fort Lauderdale, FL, United States (U.S. corporation)

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=> s film and polymer and (monosaccharide? or oligosaccharide?)
3 FILES SEARCHED...

L1 3157 FILM AND POLYMER AND (MONOSACCHARIDE? OR OLIGOSACCHARIDE?)

=> s film and (edible polymer) and (monosaccharide? or oligosaccharide?)
L2 2 FILM AND (EDIBLE POLYMER) AND (MONOSACCHARIDE? OR
OLIGOSACCHARID
E?)

=> d l2 1 2 ibib ab

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 2 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:46703 USPATFULL

TITLE: WATER DISPERSIBLE COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING NATURAL
HYDROPHILIC, WATER-INSOLUBLE PIGMENTS, METHODS OF
PREPARING SAME AND THEIR USE

INVENTOR(S): ISAGER, PER PIHLMANN, MILWAUKEE, WI, UNITED STATES
WINNING, MARIANNE, KOKKEDAL, DENMARK

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Per Pihlmann Isager (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002026886	A1	20020307
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-101764	A1	19980921 (9)
	WO 1997-DK26		19970120

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	EP 1996-610003	19960122
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	FOLEY & LARDNER, 3000 K STREET NW SUITE 500, PO BOX 25696, WASHINGTON, DC, 200078696	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	28	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	911	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Ready-to-use water dispersible pigment compositions containing
water-insoluble, hydrophilic pigments are provided. The compositions
comprise a stable dispersion of the pigment such as a porphyrin
pigment,
carmines, curcumin and a carotenoid in the form of bodies of an average
size which is at the most 10 .mu.m is provided. The pigment bodies are
dispersed without the use of a surface active substance in an aqueous

phase comprising a hydrocolloid. The natural pigment compositions which are useful for coloring of food products and pharmaceuticals do not migrate in the products and they are acid stable. The compositions are useful in coating compositions for tablets and dragees.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 2 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:25453 USPATFULL

TITLE: Water dispersible compositions containing natural hydrophobic pigment, method of preparing same and their

use
INVENTOR(S): Isager, Per Pihlmann, Milwaukee, WI, United States
Winning, Marianne, Kokkedal, Denmark

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): CHR. Hansen A/S, Hoersholm, Denmark (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6190686	B1	20010220
	WO 9726802		19970731
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-101456		19980917 (9)
	WO 1997-DK15		19970114
			19980917 PCT 371 date
			19980917 PCT 102(e) date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	EP 1996-610003	19960122
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Jordan, Kimberly	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Foley & Lardner	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	20	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	807	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A ready-to-use water dispersible pigment composition containing at least

5% by weight of water is provided. The composition comprises a stable dispersion of a water-insoluble and/or hydrophobic natural pigment such as a carotenoid, curcumin, a porphyrin pigment or vegetables carbon black in the form of bodies of an average size which is at the most 10 .mu.m is provided. The pigment bodies are dispersed without the use of

a surface active substance in an aqueous phase comprising a hydrocolloid. The natural pigment in compositions which are useful for coloring of food products and pharmaceuticals do not migrate in the products. The compositions are useful in coating compositions for tablets and dragees.

=>

=> s film and drug and (edible polymer) and (monosaccharide? or oligosaccharide?)

3 FILES SEARCHED...

L3 0 FILM AND DRUG AND (EDIBLE POLYMER) AND (MONOSACCHARIDE? OR OLIGO

SACCHARIDE?)

=> film and drug?

L4 36436 FILM AND DRUG?

=> s film and drug and (monosaccharide? or oligosaccharide?)

L5 1876 FILM AND DRUG AND (MONOSACCHARIDE? OR OLIGOSACCHARIDE?)

=> s 15 and (polyvinylpyrrolidone or (hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose) or (hydroxypropyl cellulose) or (hydroxyethyl cellulose) or (ethyl cellulose))

L6 764 L5 AND (POLYVINYLPYRROLIDONE OR (HYDROXYPROPYL METHYL CELLULOSE) OR (HYDROXYPROPYL CELLULOSE) OR (HYDROXYETHYL CELLULOSE) OR (ETHYL CELLULOSE))

=> s 16 and nilvadipine

L7 4 L6 AND NILVADIPINE

=> d 17 1-4 ibib ab

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:244566 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:257370

TITLE: Rapidly soluble filmy preparation

INVENTOR(S): Awamura, Tsutomu; Furusawa, Kazuyoshi; Sawai, Yoshihiro

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kyukyu Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 22 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9917753	A1	19990415	WO 1998-JP4499	19981006
W: US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
JP 11116469	A2	19990427	JP 1997-275967	19971008
EP 1008343	A1	20000614	EP 1998-945623	19981006
R: CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1997-275967	A 19971008
			WO 1998-JP4499	W 19981006

AB The invention relates to a rapidly sol. filmy prepn. mainly comprising a **drug** [e.g. **nilvadipine**], an edible and readily sol. high-mol. substance and a sugar and being rapidly sol. in the oral cavity.

REFERENCE COUNT: 16 THERE ARE 16 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE
FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 4 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:84923 USPATFULL

TITLE: Encapsulation products for controlled or extended release

INVENTOR(S): Cherukuri, S. Rao, Frederick, MD, UNITED STATES
Ravelli, Vittorino, Milano, ITALY

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002044962	A1	20020418

APPLICATION INFO.: US 2001-982092 A1 20011019 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-587971, filed
on 6 Jun 2000, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-308568P	20010731 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Gary M. Nath, NATH & ASSOCIATES PLLC, 6th Floor, 1030 15th Street, Washington, DC, 20005	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	47	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	2 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	1311	
AB	A novel extended or controlled release encapsulated product is provided and includes: at least one active ingredient; at least one erodible polymer; and at least one lubricating material; wherein the encapsulated product is in the form of a caplet having a diameter of from about 1 millimeter to about 7 millimeters and a length from about 1 millimeter to about 7 millimeters. A method for preparing the encapsulated product is also provided.	

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 4 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:17360 USPATFULL
TITLE: Compositions and methods for topical administration of
pharmaceutically active agents
INVENTOR(S): Kanios, David P., Miami, FL, United States
Gentile, Joseph A., Plantation, FL, United States
Mantelle, Juan A., Miami, FL, United States
Sablotsky, Steven, Miami, FL, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Noven Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Miami, FL, United States
(U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5719197		19980217
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-477361		19950607 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-112330, filed on 27 Aug 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5446070		
which	is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-813196, filed on 23 Dec 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US		
5234957	which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-661827, filed on 27 Feb 1991, now abandoned ,		
said	Ser. No. US 1995-477361, filed on 7 Jun 1995 which is		
a	continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-67001, filed on 26 May 1993 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-671709, filed on 2 Apr 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5300291 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-295847, filed on 11 Jan 1989, now		
patented,	Pat. No. US 4994267 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-164482, filed on 4 Mar 1988, now patented, Pat. No. US 4814168		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		

FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Azpuru, Carlos A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Foley & Lardner
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 27
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1799

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Compositions for topical application comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical agent(s), a pharmaceutically acceptable bioadhesive carrier, a solvent for the pharmaceutical agent(s) in the carrier and a clay, and methods of administering the pharmaceutical agents to a mammal are disclosed.

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 4 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:78209 USPATFULL
TITLE: Compositions and methods for topical administration of pharmaceutically active agents
INVENTOR(S): Mantelle, Juan A., Miami, FL, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nover Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Miami, FL, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5446070		19950829
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-112330		19930827 (8)
DISCLAIMER DATE:	20100810		
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-813196, filed on 23 Dec 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5234957		

which

is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-661827, filed on 27 Feb 1991, now abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Azpuru, Carlos
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Foley & Lardner
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 45
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 2434

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Compositions for topical application comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical agent(s), a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, and a solvent for the pharmaceutical agent(s) in the carrier and methods of administering the pharmaceutical agents to a mammal are disclosed.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:07:04 ON 10 JUN 2002)

FILE 'CAPLUS, WPIDS, USPATFULL, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 17:07:39 ON 10 JUN 2002

L1 3157 S FILM AND POLYMER AND (MONOSACCHARIDE? OR OLIGOSACCHARIDE?)
L2 2 S FILM AND (EDIBLE POLYMER) AND (MONOSACCHARIDE? OR OLIGOSACCHA
L3 0 S FILM AND DRUG AND (EDIBLE POLYMER) AND (MONOSACCHARIDE? OR OL
L4 36436 FILM AND DRUG?

L5 1876 S FILM AND DRUG AND (MONOSACCHARIDE? OR OLIGOSACCHARIDE?)
L6 764 S L5 AND (POLYVINYLPYRROLIDONE OR (HYDROXYPROPYL METHYL CELLUL
L7 4 S L6 AND NILVADIPINE

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